

Appendix 5: Public Health Activities

The PHIP Finance Committee developed a cost model to calculate the true cost of performing state and local public health services that should be available in every community in Washington. The committee organized these activities according to *Standards for Public Health in Washington State*. The following list of activities are grouped by public health standard.

Understanding Health Issues

Understanding community health status via epidemiology, including collecting vital statistics, screening (local role)

- Infectious and non-infectious
- Primary data collection on health risk behaviors
- Collect and analyze data on health status

Collect vital statistics

- Primary data collection on selected and dissemination of critical health services including consumer satisfaction (PRAMS, CHILD Profile, oral health)

Screening

- Tracking immunization status and mobilization based on findings; identifying clusters of health problems, surveillance

Health planning, implementation, and evaluation

- Community collaboration—accessing and analyzing data, working with communities to use the data in public health planning
- Emerging issues (gene replacement therapy, antibiotic resistance, bioterrorism)
- State role in health professionals licensing, collection and maintenance of hospital and patient data, newborn screening, epidemiology, and communicable disease technical assistance

Protecting People from Disease

Case investigation

- Screening (specimen collection and analysis)
- Testing
- Lab (identification and diagnosis)
- Diagnosis (clinical and lab identification)

Case preparation

- Administrative—overarching all communicable disease activities

Surveillance

- Reporting (transmission of information)
- Data analysis (monitor and interpret)
- Data gathering (collecting information and collection systems)

Epidemiological investigation

- Case finding (identifying cases and location)
- Contact tracing (identifying potential exposure)
- Lab (identification and diagnosis)
- State role

State role in epidemiology, vital statistics, public health laboratory

System response in disease outbreak and education

- System intervention in response to outbreak: Immunizations, including system tended by partners, screening based on events (lead, investigation, education) where the public health system is expected to be involved
- Treatment and prophylactic treatment in response to outbreak (dispensing, shots, application, observation)
- Ongoing counseling (one-on-one education and therapy)
- Ongoing public and provider education (informing general public and outbreak-specific)

Health officer—clinician role

- Includes communicable disease activities, assessment, immunizations and public information activities, and environmental health rules
- State role, including clinical lab services, clinical and environmental microbiology, infectious disease control

Assuring a Safe, Healthy Environment for People

Food safety (local role)

- Inspections, education, permitting

Food safety (state role)

- Rulemaking
- Technical assistance and training/education
- Epidemiology
- Legislation analysis and development
- Recall coordination, emergency response, and planning
- Program evaluation and management

Shellfish (mostly state role)

- Inspections, education, permitting, data analysis
- Epidemiology
- Export certifications
- Enforcement, rulemaking
- Environmental monitoring—biotoxins and water
- Tribal liaison
- Pollution source assessment
- Restoration

Water recreational facility safety (mostly local role)

- Inspections, education, permitting, data management
- Drug labs and other hazardous materials sites (state and local role): assessment, inspection, testing oversight, clean-up oversight

Solid waste management

- Permitting, inspection, enforcement, education—local and state role

Water quality control

- Sewage (wastewater management permitting, inspection, enforcement, education, and operations and maintenance—include existing and new systems)
- Minimum local capacity to address ground water; vector/rodent control/zoonotic disease (both state and local role in inspection, enforcement, education, sampling of tickborne disease, Hantavirus, West Nile virus, emerging pathogens, research and surveillance, interface with veterinary community); air quality monitoring for indoor investigation

Drinking water

- State role includes state plan review, sanitary survey, public funding of improvements, participation on economic vitality work groups, reuse, conservation efforts, natural resource management concerns
- Local role should include permit, inspection, enforcement, education, drinking water data

Surface water

- Drinking water permit, inspection, enforcement, education, environmental monitoring

Housing/public lodging inspections

- Temporary workers: inspections, enforcement
- Transient accommodations (hotel/motel, homeless shelters, group, transient and transitional housing): inspections, licensing, enforcement

Environmental laboratory services

School safety

- Inspection, reinspection, education, consultation

Radiation protection

- Air emissions, defense waste, environmental radiation, nuclear safety, radioactive materials, waste management, x-ray

Environmental health, community involvement

- State role in assessment, policy development, assurance, includes general environmental monitoring, environmental health lab, safety information and education

Environmental health involvement in land use planning and development permitting

Promoting Healthy Living

- Engage and mobilize community agencies, organizations and constituencies to address and develop locally designed programs driven by locally identified health issues, and assure that these services exist in the community
- Strategic planning (data gathering and analysis of goals and objectives based on community driven needs)
- Local data gathering and analysis

- Coalition building and stakeholders (developing community contacts, credibility, visibility and rapport to work with key stakeholders)
- Resource assessments (develop assessment of resources based on specific needs)
- Generate resources (design materials, find funding/write grants)
- Design and implement health promotion interventions, strategies, and policy-level materials
- Evaluate results
- Best practices (needs to address chronic illnesses and health behaviors)

Provide services for high-risk families

- Maternal and child health and early intervention services (intensive home visiting), child immunizations, children with special health care needs, and child death review

Inform, educate and empower people, linking them to needed services

- Assure quality (nurturing, safe, healthy) environments and child care settings

Nutrition and chronic conditions—education and outreach

- Activities specific to chronic disease—surge/episodic/ongoing infrastructure. Includes surveillance to ascertain chronic disease trends, identify clusters, special studies to identify risk factors and focus prevention efforts, prevention activities focused on behavioral and environmental/policy interventions, and evaluation of interventions to assure effectiveness

State roles in community wellness and prevention, promotion of maternal and child health programs and activities

Injury prevention

- Drowning prevention, helmets, elderly fall prevention

Helping People Get the Services They Need

Providing access or assuring people get the services they need

- Local assessment/assurance role: scanning the funding, political and economic environment; information and referral to maintain inventory of services and act as resource broker; create conditions that make action possible (including community mobilization) such as standards, policy, quality assurance, materials and supplies, information and education
 - * Immunizations: vaccine distribution, schedules, storage
 - * State role in family planning, community and rural health, and emergency medical services and trauma care systems
- Services that the governmental public health system may directly provide (but varies by local jurisdiction—other community partners may provide)
 - * Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program)
 - * Immunizations: directly providing shots
 - * Maternal support services
 - * Targeted services to those identified by community assessment
 - * Case management: HIV/AIDS, Maternal-Child Health, Children with Special Health Care Needs, Early Intervention, Child Protective Services
 - * Case coordination to consolidate and coordinate issues and intervene on the part of a person or family
 - * Family planning (local role): direct services
 - * Screening for chronic conditions (breast and cervical health, diabetes)
 - * Clinical lab services

Leadership, Governance, Policy Development, and Administration

Financial and management services

- Accounting and budget systems
- Contracts management system and procurement
- Grants compliance
- Asset management (fleet, facilities, fixed)

Leadership and governance

- Communication and public relations
- Organization direction
- Relationship building
- Program planning and evaluation
- Fundraising
- Risk management
- Legal authority and responsibilities
- Policies and procedures
- Regulations processes

Human resources

- Personnel system and agency employee policies
- Employee development system (including recognition)
- Compensation and benefits management

Information systems

- Hardware/software systems
- Networking and data sharing systems
- Policies